

## The Forerunner.

Sweetwater, Thursday, June 25, 1868.

### The Nomination.

We hope, if the Democratic party allows itself to be duped into the nomination of Chase or any other expediency candidate, that it may suffer defeat at the Presidential election. The country has been radically mis-ruled long enough, to be sure; but while a radical change is terribly needed, and must, if possible, be obtained, nothing less is worth contending for. To all practical purposes we see no difference between Grant and Chase. We had as soon vote for one as the other, and had about as soon vote for the Devil as for either one of them. They have both consented to and aided and abetted in the humiliation, disgrace, and almost entire ruin of the South. They have both affiliated and operated with the party which has continued to persecute and oppress a defeated people who for three long years have been suing for peace. The only difference between them now is, that Grant is in open communion with that party, and Chase is not. The one joined its political organization for the sake of the Presidential nomination, and the other left it because he saw that he could not get that nomination. We want no bought Democrats. Such an one would be sure in time to sell the party which confided in him. But we do want an earnest, honest, fearless Democrat who knows and feels that his country, North and South, and East and West, has been plundered and robbed, and ground down, and disgraced by Radical misrule, and would as soon lose his soul as, having the power, not to prevent a continuance of that misrule. We want a man who believes that the poor man's rights are as much to be respected as the rich man's; a man who is beyond the power of gold to purchase; who is unalterably opposed to robbing one class of citizens for the purpose of enriching another class; who has sense enough to see that the rich bondholders require no more consideration at the hands of the Government than the poor plowholder, and who will see, so far as possible, that he gets no more; who believes that money which is good enough for the one is good enough for the other; and who believes that while this should be a government for the protection of the weak against the strong, of the poor against the rich, it is and must be a white man's government. And we want a man who, if elected by the legal voters of the country, will at any risk do his whole duty; take his seat by force, if necessary, and carry out his measures by force if necessary. If we can't get this radical change, we had rather take things as they come, until in the providence of God that good day in store for us shall arrive.

We believe Mr. Pendleton is the man for the occasion above all others whose names have been suggested. And if the Democratic party believes so, but fails to nominate him on any ground of deference to Radical sentiment, it will deserve to be and we hope will be beaten.

### Repudiation.

By request of a friend we publish an article in another column from an April number of the Southern Home Journal, entitled "Repudiation a National Dishonor." We do not believe in the repudiation of the national bonds at present, although it may become a necessity in the future; neither do we believe that the men who bought these bonds from the Government at forty cents on the dollar should be allowed to hold them untaxed, and draw gold interest on their face. There are hundreds of millions of dollars of these bonds held by men who pay not one cent of tax on them, while the people are taxed to raise the money wherewith to pay the interest. If the financial policy of the country is not changed it will be but a short time before repudiation will be compulsory. Nothing that we can see can supersede to prevent final repudiation unless it be the successful operation of some such financial scheme as that which has given Hon. George H. Pendleton much of his prominence as a candidate for Presidential honors.

A lady has been expelled from a church choir in New York for reading novels in service. On gentlemen who retire to a grog shop between performances, no report.

**BROWNLOW'S CONTEMPT FOR THE PEOPLE.**—The Memphis Post publishes the following spicy letter from Governor Brownlow:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, KNOXVILLE TENN., June 6.—*Editors Post:* The Hon. J. O. Pierce having resigned as Judge of the Law Court of Memphis, his resignation to take effect after I shall have appointed his successor, and after he shall have qualified, I take this method of saying to the people of Memphis that I will appoint his successor when it suits my convenience, and not before. I know the lawyers of Memphis, and if I can't find one well qualified and truly loyal, I can import him from some other part of the State. This notice is given to save applicants the trouble of getting up letters and petitions.

W. G. BROWNLOW,  
Governor of Tennessee.

It is about time the Kuklux humbug was played out. If there are, as reported, any men pretending to be Democrats who go round at night with masks on, trying to frighten negroes, and taking them out of their houses, the sooner the negroes kill them all off, the better. We want no such nonsense in the Democratic party. Let us have plain straight-forward, open and above board organization, and no more kuklux nonsense, and we can clean out the radicals with ease at the next election.—*Press and Herald.*

Who are gentlemen? This often mooted question is set at rest by the decision of the highest judicial authority in this country. The Chief Justice, Monday, in sentencing to the penitentiary four felons, addressed them as "gentlemen." One may be a felon and a convict, then, and still a gentleman. The opinion is quite in accordance with the moral of the new order of things.—*Richmond Whig.*

They do things out West on a somewhat magnificent scale. A prairie farmer in Illinois advertises for contractors to break up four thousand acres prairie land for three dollars an acre—houses and lumber for stables furnished. This is farming on a scale hardly appreciated in this country. The advertiser, however, is the owner of a forty thousand acre farm.

The Lafayette (Ind.) Courier, in its account of the decoration of soldiers' graves at that place, says a wreath of flowers, accompanied by a note from a little girl about ten years of age, was exhibited. The note was addressed to Colonel Leaming, Chairman of the Committee of arrangements, and was as follows:

"Colonel Leaming—Will you please put this wreath upon some rebel soldier's grave? My dear papa is buried at Andersonville, and perhaps some little girl will be kind enough to put a few flowers upon his grave."—*JENNIE VERNON.*

The reading of the note created a profound impression, and the wreath was deposited upon the grave of an unknown rebel soldier—the only one remaining in the cemetery.

One of the provisions of the Chicago platform is, that no Southern State shall be admitted to the Union unless it satisfies the radical party that its electoral vote will be cast for the radical candidates. It is not published in precisely these words, but means the same thing.

[*Murfreesboro Monitor.*]

A colored Virginia politician writes to Mayor Hoffman, of New York, for "a copy of the platform of the United States."

Father Ryan, at a dinner party in Chattanooga, was asked for an epitaph on Governor Brownlow, taking for granted he had departed this peaceful life. Father Ryan gave the following:

Pause, gentle reader! lightly tread!  
For God's sake let him lie;  
We live in peace since he is dead,  
But hell is in a fry!

Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe, now resident in Florida, thus rakes up her testimony: "The Southern people are no more inclined to resist the laws or to foster the spirit of rebellion than Vermont is. They desire only peace and the restoration of the Union."

**BLOUNT COUNTY.**—From the following resolutions, which we find in the Maryville Republican, passed by the indignant travis jurors of Blount, one would suppose "grub" was a scarce article in those dig-gins:

WHEREAS: We, the travis jurors of the county of Blount, State of Tennessee, in convention assembled having to do without our dinners for two days, and walk two miles into the country for supper, lodging and breakfast, on account of the inability of the citizens of Maryville to feed twelve men at once, do unanimously

Resolve, That we do respectfully, but most earnestly petition our honorable County Court at its next quarterly meeting to remove the county seat to Tuckaleechee Cove, where men can be fed by the dozens.

The following was offered:

Resolved, That we also suggest to the honorable County Court the propriety of appropriating money sufficient to support the citizens of Maryville during the sitting of Circuit Court. Lost, ayes 2, noes 10.

### Editorial Gleanings.

The subject of doing away with fencing, except for pasture lands, is engaging the attention of Western farmers. Of course a strict law governing estrays would be necessary.

If the Democrats find themselves compelled to support any man for the Presidency who acted with the Republican party during the war, Mr. Vallandigham prefers Chief Justice Chase.

A bill has passed the Senate relieving railroad and express companies from liability for loss of or damage to goods by Union or Confederate soldiers. If it becomes a law many suits against such companies, now pending, will be summarily disposed of.

The Union Pacific Railroad is now completed six hundred miles west of Omaha, Nebraska. The work on this great enterprise is progressing with undiminished activity.

Two societies have been formed in Paris, of ladies and dress-makers respectively, who pledge themselves not to wear or make low-necked dresses. They are called "Christian Women," and "Christian Dressmakers."

It is reported that Chief Justice Chase has written a letter to be read before the Democratic National Convention, placing himself on any platform the Convention may adopt, but urging that negro suffrage be admitted and universal amnesty demanded.

The bill relieving about a thousand Southern men of political disabilities passed by the Senate has been defeated in the House, a two-thirds vote failing to be obtained.

The tax bill was reported on the 20th, and came up on Monday, to be considered without interruption until disposed of. It reduces the tax on whisky to sixty cents per gallon.

The President's veto of the Arkansas admission bill was well considered and full of argument; but the bill was passed over the veto on Saturday by a vote of 110 to 31.

The Tennessee delegates proper to the Democratic National Convention are to be passed to New York and back free of charge. All other State delegations will have to pay half fare.

The Union and Dispatch says that fruit is plentiful in Nashville, but that cherries are almost too dear for use. They are selling at twenty cents per quart.

Mr. C. R. Crouch, Sr., of Glasgow, Ky., has brought suit in Louisville against A. M. Waddell, a gambler, for \$9000, claiming that Waddell defrauded his son of a large amount of money at the faro table.

Hon. John Letcher, formerly a member of Congress, and Governor of Virginia during the war, visited Washington the other day, was on the floor of the House, and was treated with marked consideration by members, of both parties.

Hon. George Bancroft, American Minister at the Court of Berlin, is said to be very desperately in love with a dashing young daughter of Meyerbeer, the celebrated composer. Mr. Bancroft is about sixty-eight years of age.

The charges against John A. Surratt of complicity in the murder of Lincoln have been virtually abandoned. A true bill has been found against him for treason—on which, when tried, he will be acquitted.

A solemn Requiem Mass was performed in Paris on the 19th, in commemoration of the Emperor Maximilian. The Empress Carlotta was present.

The accounts from the wheat crops generally through the State are much better than could have been expected a short time ago.

The La Crosse Democrat will be issued to 100,000 of its subscribers from the new office in New York City on the 7th of July. The irrepressible "Brick" will in the future make his headquarters in the Empire City.

Old Thad Stevens has not recovered from his disgust at the death of Impeachment. He says it is the ugliest corpse he ever saw. From all accounts he will not make a very handsome one himself.

New Orleans papers report both cholera and yellow fever as existing in the city and it is feared that the season will be a sickly one.

### Who are the Repudiators—Sherman's Letter.

From the Memphis Commercial Advertiser.]

The Radical organs are accusing Mr. Pendleton and his friends of being repudiators, because they are opposed to paying the five-twenty bonds in gold. Now, on this subject, we want to give them good Radical authority; yea, more than that—good impeacher authority. We allude to Senator Sherman, of Ohio. Did any of them ever see his letter? For fear they may have not, we republish it. He is the chairman of the Committee on Finance in the Senate. He is, therefore, well acquainted with all the bond laws. We ask our republican friends to read his letter; and after doing so, to remember that Grant and Colfax are the bondholders' candidates, and are in favor of paying the five-twenty bonds in gold. Here is Senator Sherman's letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,  
WASHINGTON, March 20, 1868.

Dear Sir: I was pleased to receive your letter. My personal interests are the same as yours, but, like you, I do not intend to be influenced by them. My construction of the laws is the result of careful examination, and I feel quite sure an impartial court would confirm it if the case could be tried before a court. I send you my views as fully stated in a speech. Your idea is that we propose to repudiate or violate a promise when we offer to redeem the "principal" in legal tenders.

"I think the bondholder violates his promise when he refuses to take the same kind of money he paid for the bond. If the case is to be tested by the law, I am right; if it is to be tested by Jay Cooke's advertisements, I am wrong. I hate repudiation or any thing like it, but we ought not to be deterred from doing what is right by fear of undeserved epithets. If, under the law as it stands, the holder of five-twenties can only be paid in gold, then we are repudiators if we propose to pay otherwise. If, on the other hand, the bondholder can legally demand only the kind of money he paid, then he is a repudiator and an extortioner to demand money more valuable than he gave.

"Truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

"Hon. A. Mann, Jun., Brooklyn Heights."

That puts the Republican saddle upon the right horse—the horse rode by the bondholders.

The superstitions so abundant among that class of people whom the wisdom of modern legislators have placed in power over the white race, would be amusing, were not the prospect of political submission to such a race so deplorable. The Montgomery Mail of a recent date tells of a case in point. A negro on the plantation of Geo. B. Holmes, Esq., bought some calico a few days ago and got a negro woman to make it into a spread for her bed. When it was made and slept under for the first time, the owner became sick, and suspicion of conjury fell on the maker. It was said that the conjured blew her breath three times in the middle of the spread. The excitement on the plantation was intense. On Sunday the spread was brought out and solemnly burned in the presence of several free and independent voters. The next day the conjured woman walked to town through the rain and mud to give ten dollars to the medicine-man who cast out the evil spirits, and the woman who did the conjuring also came with her friends to be cleansed of the unclean spirit. It cost her also ten dollars to be absolved. In the mean time the plantation was in a high state of excitement, and no work was done. It is the duty of Congress to pass a reconstruction supplemental act forbidding conjuring.

### A SAD STORY OF AN EX-CONFEDERATE.

Quite a sensation was created in front of the St. Cloud, on yesterday evening, by the boisterous demonstrations of an apparent inebriate, who, under the excitement of the gathering of our city gamins, indulged in the wildest and incoherent raving. After diligent search, an M. P. was found who took him into custody. An improvised commission de lunatico soon elicited the fact of insanity on the part of the supposed offender, who had but just arrived in our city from Alabama, and was on his way to the Asylum at the time of the disturbance. His friends gave us the following history of the unfortunate:

W. H. Robinson was a citizen of Bellefonte, Ala., a lawyer by profession, and a captain in the 4th Alabama during the recent war, and was promoted for gallantry even in that splendid regiment. He was wounded in the "Wilderness." Being disabled by the loss of a leg, he returned to his home only to find it desolate in the ruthless hands of the invader. Brooding over his misfortunes, which came in battalions, his mind became unbalanced. Reason was soon entirely dethroned, and the lights of a once brilliant intellect went out in hopeless night. The afflicted sufferer will be carried to the Asylum to-day, and under the kind treatment of that excellent institution, may we not hope that he will yet be restored to family and friends.

[*Union and Dispatch.*]

### "Repudiation National Dishonor."

From the Southern Home Journal April 18.]

Harper's Weekly says that "repudiation is national dishonor."

Harper's Weekly, a "Journal of Civilization," ought to know what constitutes "national dishonor."

But this "Journal of Civilization" said not one word about "national dishonor."

When peaceful citizens, free-born white Americans, without the least provocation, were dragged from their beds at midnight by hired ruffians, and incarcerated in bastilles for months and months, and then released without even the form of a trial.

It was a "Journal of Civilization," but it said not a word about "national dishonor."

When the Government repudiated its promise to the people to pay for all private property taken for the purpose of carrying on the war.

It was a "Journal of Civilization," but it said not a word about "national dishonor."

When the usurpers of the national power commissioned men—"mankind, we ask your pardon," and withdraw that word—vile wretches having the form of men, to roam through the land spreading desolation and dismay and wanton destruction wherever they went.

It said not a word about "national dishonor."

When an illegal Congress made and sold its printed rags—bonds—at about thirty cents on the dollar to their co-conspirators, and agreed to make the people pay them 15 per cent. in gold on the amount really invested.

It did not suit its policy then.

It said not one word about "national dishonor."

When the Government repudiated its faith, pledged to the people, to carry on the war, not for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, but simply to enforce the Constitution and laws and restore the Union.

It said not a word about "national dishonor."

When a vile cabal styling themselves Congress—sworn to uphold the Constitution—totally ignored that time-honored instrument, and publicly declared "that they must act outside the Constitution" in order to save the life of the Radical party.

It said not one word about "national dishonor."

When the brainless butcher at the head of the army, for party purposes, deliberately uttered a bare-faced falsehood to injure his superior in command.

Not a word about "national dishonor" did it utter—

When a body of placemen, notorious for theft, drunkenness, and many other degrading traits, arraigned the President of the United States for the "high crime" of ejecting a dishonorable interloper from an office which he has disgraced.

Now if a couple of hundred men, professing to represent the nation so-called, can do so many unconstitutional acts with impunity, why may not the people themselves do one little act of justice to themselves, and quietly pocket the disgrace of committing an act of justice?

We are open to conviction on this subject; but we think it would be rather a difficult task to convince us that thirty millions of people should be held responsible for the acts of one great tyrant and a few small ones, foisted into place at the point of the bayonet, in direct opposition to the will of a majority of that people. Repudiation is inevitable, unless Congress cease to add to the public debt. The pride of the people may defer it for a few years, but nine men out of every ten feel its necessity now in their hearts, and when it becomes an open issue will cast their ballots in its favor.

Let the Congress then beware that they do not by recklessly selfish legislation force the people to this issue. It is a question of expediency now, but before many years it will be one of necessity; and the people know and feel that this is a stubborn fact which looks them directly in the face, and defies contradiction.

If an individual had obtained money by such misrepresentations as those used by the Government, it would have been in law a case of swindling, and treated as such.

Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, said a good thing the other day. On Saturday three or four members of Congress were chatting in one of the committee rooms of the Capitol, on the coming Presidential campaign. Senator Saulsbury, in speaking of the Democratic Convention in July, said: "If they nominate Chase, I suppose I must support him, but I'll be d—d if I won't make a fight before I see Sumner put on the ticket with him for Vice President."

The Chicago Post, usually pretty fair Radical authority, asserts that if Chase fails to show the strength expected of him in the Democratic convention, the entire Pendleton force "will be transferred on the last ballot to David Davis, of Illinois, an old friend of President Lincoln and Justice of the Supreme court, by Mr. Lincoln's appointment." There's food for reflection.